ANARCHISTS ARRESTED.

Pive Confess that They Were Concerned in the Home Romb Explosion.

ROME, Sept. 7. Seven Anarchists, suspected

of complicity in the explosion of a bomb in

front of the Palazzo of the Ministry of War

last May, have been arrested. Five of them

The Anarchist prisoners will be tried on the

charge of conspiring to assessinate Premier

Crispi, Documents found in their lodging showed that they began plotting against him but a few

days after Lega's futile attempt to shoot him.

had written to a dangerous Anarchist in Flor-

succeed him. Their arms will not fremble."

evening, causing a terrific explosion, which

wrecked the place. Fortunately nobody was

burt. Solero was arrested on the spot.

have confessed their guilt.

He and Secretary Smith Get Into the Georgia Campaign with Speeches at a Big Meet-ing at Atlanta Eight Things Obisined. ATLANTA, Sept. 7. Speaker Crisp and Secretary Hoke Smith were the principal orators at a Democratic mass meeting here to-night. This was Mr. Crisp's first speech in the campaign and his first public utterance since Congress

Prominent Democrats came from all over the State to attend the meeting. The Populists are making a thorough canvas of Georgia and the Democrats are enlisting all their best men in this campaign.

The opera house, where the meeting was held, was crowded and 2,500 people were turned away. Steve Clay, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia, presided, Great enthusiasm prevailed. Speaker Crisp

was greeted with tremendous applause when he was presented. He said in part: "When the Fifty-third Congress met in August of last year it was confronted with difficulties which seemed almost insurmountable. Trade was paralyzed, manufacturing had almost reased, labor was fille, our banking institutions were failing, and confidence, the life and soul of commerce, was utterly destroyed. In so far as this deplorable condition was attributble to legislation, the Republican party was re-

far as this deplorable condition was attribute ble to legislation, the Republican party was responsible. For more than thirty years that party bud made our financial and economic laws. Until the meeting of the Fifty-third Congress the Demorracy was without power. The condition which confronted us, while not wholly, was very largely due to evil legislation. "What has that Democratic Congress so far done for the recopility The first matter considered was the financial question. We had pledged ourselves against the makeshift Sherman law and in favor of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country. By an agreement between Democratis, we determined to take the sense of the House on the free and unlimited of one of silver at several ratios.

"After full delaste a separate vote was had on each and on the reseal of the purchasing clame of the Sherman act. The results you know. While not professing to understand the question fully in affirs hearings. I have always been in favor of the free coinage of silver. I am in favor of it now. I believe the fears of our friends who oppose it are largely imaginary, and the enactment of such a law would afford great relief to the people of the country.

"So feeling, I need no say that to me personally the result of like vote on the free coinage of silver was a great disappointment. This question is not settled.

"With our great struggle for tariff reform you are familiar. Thirty years of class legislation had built up in this country large trusts, large monopolies, and large combinations of capital. All these interests were arrayed against us, and in the bitter contest through which we passed we were carnesty and actively met by a compact Republican minority. All thus wealth, all that energy, and all that great intelligence and capacity could do was only and hourly done to defeat the cause of the people.

"Under these conditions our progress was low. The House framed and passed a tariff bill. This went to the Senate amendments or have no bill, thus permitting the disson

ation we did not hesitate a moment; we accepted the Senate amendments, and so the bill became a law.

"This bill is not all we hoped for. It contains provisions we deplore, provisions which the House by separate bill immediately repealed, and yet, taken as a whole, it goes further in the direction of relief to a tax-ridden people than any bill that has been considered in any Congress since the war. Its reduction of rates is greater than those proposed in either the Morrison bill or in the Mills bill.

"The bill blaces a tax on sugar. A large majority of the Democrats in the House, sugar in all its forms is on the free list. The cane grower got no aid from the Government; the Sugar Trust got no aid from the Government; the Sugar Trust got no aid from the Government. The bill, as it became a law, will pay \$40,000,000 we paid last year as bounty.

"The bill contains a provision imposing a tax of 2 pec cent, on all incomes in excess of \$4,000. I have thus outlined merely the provisions of this great reform measure. It strikes at trusta and monopolies. It reduces the cost of the necessaries of life. It to some extent opens our markets at home and enlarges our markets abroad, it promotes agriculture, it encourages manufacturing, and it will add to the comfort of millions of our fellow citizens.

"We have repealed all Federal election laws, laws which permitted the interference of outsiders with our domestic affairs, and which were used only to defeat the will of the people, Henceforth, Georgia, as well as every other State, will manage elections in accordance with her own laws, and elections will be free and fair. "We have passed a law which subjects to taxation by the States more than five hundred million dollars, which, under Republican laws, was exempt from taxation, thus relieving, to some extent, the burdens of the taxpayer. We have request making every

was exempt from taxation, thus relieving to some extent, the burdens of the taxpayer. We have reduced public expenditures some forty million dollars for the current year. With this record, who can assail us?

"The Democratic party enters upon its contest with Republicanism, and every other temporars."

WAS THIS A SUICIDE?

iaunched.

While the Union Leaguera are trying to get
New York city Republicans to elect delegates
for Dr. Depew, the interior counties are sending
instructed Morton delegates to Saratogs. Eleven
have been sent from Ulster county and five were
elected in Tioga county yesterday. Mr. Platt
heads the latter delegation.

HOME, Sept. 7.- A Papal decree has been is

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7 .- A despatch from Bamand, who were surrounded by the Balinese,

tavia says that Capt. Lindgreen and his comarrived at Ampernau yesterday under the safe conduct of the Rajah of Lombok. The enemy have been driven from their position at Arven by the Dutch artillery. The Dutch forces are preparing to make another attack upon the hatives.

HELSINGFORS, Sept. 7 .- A storm broke sud-

Oyal Baking Powder

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The prisoner Romagnol, who is hardly more than a boy, is compromised by a letter which he ence, but still carried in his pocket when he was The German Master of Physics Belleved to Be Near His End.

arrested. In the letter he wrote: "Even if the hero Lega failed, there are other comrades to BERLIN, Sept. 7. Prof. Hermann von Helmpoltz is sinking. His physicians fear he has but Tunes, Italy, Sept. 7. An Anarchist named a short time to live. Solero threw a leanth into the Cafe San Carlo last Hermann von Helmholtz, the German master

of physics, who lies paralyzed and near death In his Berlin home, is less known to the people of Berlin than any other great student in the empire. He has never been one of the people's lions, as have Virchow, Mommsen, Treitschke, Koch, and Curtius. No anecdotes are told of him. He never is mentioned in the periodical feuilietons on professional humor. His personal characteristics are ignored by the satirists, who touch occasionally on professional eccentricity. A dozen men in the Berlin faculty enjoy the confidence and affection of the German capital to an extent impossible in any other great city. it, because he has introduced himself to everyoody by his acquaintance with cholera and con-

it, because he has introduced himself to everybody by his acquaintance with cholera and consumption bacilli, not to mention his divorce from his first wife and marriage to a very flippant young actress. Virchow was long known as the great Radical, the enemy of Bismarck, and the political prophet when a few weeks before the France-Prussian war, said that the European outlook had not been so peaceful to fifty years. Since he was laid upon the shelf by the herlin electors he has been reduced to the necessity of resting his popularity on his work in the Passage Fanopticum, a large dime museum, where he appears occasionally to measure the heads of Dahomey Amazons, infant profligies, and the like. Treitschke, the rotal Prussian historian, is classed by the average Berliner with Stocker and Ahlwardt in view of his historical prejudice against the Jews. The great Curtius enjoys popularity because he taught the Frince who reigned ninetynis days as improre Frederick I. Mommase is celebrated as the most forgetful man in flectin as a father who asks his own children their names when addressed by them in the street, and as a professor who appears and disappears with delightful disregard of his engagement to lecture in the university. He cannot even presume to equal Buensen's trivial peculiarities of appeopriating other people's citar butts and walking into strange houses for his meals. He is what Germans call a "noiseless being." He is rather thick-set, and has hair only on the back of his head. His eyes are dark his eye, brows heavy, his expression good-natured. In the street he might pass as a prosperon banker or lawyer of the Berlin type. He as simple in his manners and in his speech. In lecturing, he knew no such thing as rhetoric, fun, or familiarity. He spoke clearly, casily, rapidly, exactly Every important conclusion was stated in a tone of mathematical certainty, but without a suggestion of degmatism or pedantry. For him the shortest way to a point was always the matural one.

should live, he would not be able to resume his duties in the university. The gap in the old guard of the faculties has therefore been made, guard of the faculties has therefore been made, and it is noted with some mournfulness by the Berlin press. Still, the veterans are not all gone. Curtius has taught for fifty years, and is still active. Berner, the famous specialist in criminal law, celebrated in August the fiftleth anniversary of his installation in a Berlin professorship. Rudolf von Gneist, the jurist, is another whose work began half a century ago and has been carried on without pause. Mormisen, too, can look back on almost two generations of fruitful study, but for some time he has lectured only nominally, as he has been devoting the last days of his busy life to work that is much nearer his heart.

Benlay, Sept. 7. - According to a statement in the National Zeitung the Emperor, in revising the list of guests invited to the state banquet at Königaberg last evening, cancelled the Pedangen and Gen, von Klitzing. This action is indicative of the Kaiser's displeasure at the course pursued by these gentlemen in the agrarian agitation which preceded the passage by the Reichstag of the Russian-German com-mercial treaty.

by the Reichstag of the Russian-German com-mercial treaty.

Count von Doenhoff-Friedrichstein, who was one of the strongest supporters of the Russian treaty, has been decorated by the Emperor with the order of the Red Eagle of the second class.

Contributors to the Irish Fund.

DUBLIN, Sept. 7. The contributions made by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Tweedmouth to the Irish Parliamentary fund are the subject of a netter which will appear in the Freeman's Jour-nal to-morrow. The signers of the letter are William Murphy and Joseph Mooney, both directors of the Freeman's Journal. They de-cline to sanction the articles published recently in favor of accepting the two contributions in question, and argue that the Irish Parliamen-tary fund should be sustained only by Irishmen. They say that they proposed a resolution of this purport in the directors' meeting to-day, but were defeated, as the Chairman cast the de-ciding vote against it. letter which will appear in the Freeman's Jour-

BELGRADE, Sept. 7.- It is reported positively here that ex-Premier Stambuloff of Bulgaria

has offered, through an agent, to form an alliance with the Bulgarian emigrant, Zankoff. The onject of the alliance would be the deposition of Prince Ferdinand. Zankoff is said to have declined the offer. Anti-Purnellite Elected.

DUBLIX, Sept. 7. Samuel Morris was elected to Parliament for South Kilkenny yesterday without opposition. Mr. Morris belongs to the Healyite faction of the Irish party. Princess Bismarck Dangerously III.

BERLIN, Sept. 7. A despatch sent from Var-zir this evening says that Princess Hismarck has grown worse rapidly in the last ten hours and is now dangerously ill.

The Count of Paris Very Weak, LONDON, Sept. 7.—Despatches from Stowe House say the Count of Paris passed a had night. He is still conscious, but is very weak.

Thrown Out of His Wagon and Killed. ALBANY, Sept. 7. Owen Brady, a peddler, was thrown out of his wagon and instantly

killed this afternoon, his neck having been broken. Brady's wife was killed by an insane son two months ago, and the father was killed within fifty feet of the spot on which his wife was murdered.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Four cases of small pox were reported yesterday. The patients were Ellen Farley of 1.524 Columbus avenue, James Moran of 250 William street, Mille Reading of 161 West End avenue, and Lena Schwartz of 568 Robbins avenue. Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court decided yes, lerday that Mrs. Mary Estwards of Entitlowery must surronder Mrs. Carrie McGregor's child to its mother. Mrs. Istwards had been holding the child as security for 850 due for its loand.

Capt. Vogetgesang of the Hamburg American line Columbia, which arrived yesterday from Southamp ton, reparted that on Sout I as Breman named Wil-helm beamilier was missed, and that it is suppose that he committed sub-ide to Jumping overboard. Aboard the White Star line incumining Germanic which arrived on Thursday from Queenstown, wer twenty Catholic priests, just ordained for missionary work in St. Pani, Chango, Dunth, Dutuque, Omaria and Kansas City. They were from France and England.

land.

Adam Neipeth, 21 years old, a hackman formerly stationed of the terand Central Station, has been missing from his bone. 719 Third avonue, since he are 13, He left on that day to go to a relative's home in 11tica. His auni Mrs. Annie barby, says he left home because he had lost his money at the race track.

Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court yesterday ap-pointed John H. Monigomery guardian ad litem of darshall Oruse Wisson. Jr., and Bichard Thornton Wilson in proceedings brought for an accounting by William Klasan. The executor and trustee under the will of the late William Astor, by which the children are legatees. are legators.

Permission was given yesterday by Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court to the Emanuel Church of Harien to mortgage its property in 112th street, east of Second avonue, to the Harien Savings Bank for \$1,500 The mortgage is to pay off certain debts preliminary to consolidating with the Hariem Grace Church at 116th street, near Third avegue.

Albert Schwartz of 2.489 Second avenue, who is employed by the Third avenue cable road at the 189th street terminus to drive cars into the depot, was knecked down by a car last evening, and a forward wheel crushed his left arm. He was also injured internally. He was taken to the Harien Hospital, where it was said that his condition was serious.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Mus, she clung to Castoria.

PROF. FON HELMHOLTZ SINKING. NO DICKER WITH SHEPARDITES. Brooklyn Democrats Going Into the Fight

The emphatic protest of the General Committee of the reorganized Democracy in Kings county against the proposition to admit the shepard malcontents into full fellowship and give them a voice in the choice of delegates to the State Convention without the usual pre-Iminary discipline has met with the general approval of the rank and file of the party. Such a surrender to the factionalists who have been in either secret or active alliance with for several years, as

the Republicans for several years, as was proposed, would have driven thousands of voters from the organization and made them in different to the organization and made them in different to the consequences of the campaign. The old and faithful Democracy is now inspired to put forth every possible effort to regain political control in the county, and there will be no further discorption with the Shepard faction in the interest of so-called harmony.

The action of the General Committee on Thursday night has cleared the political atmosphere, sad the situation, so far as the campaign is concerned, is fully defined. The Shepard organization will hold their primaries and conventions, but it is not believed they will have the temerity to put up a ticket of their countrie leasiers realizing that the vete their candidates would receive on election day would fully demonstrate how ridiculous their claims to regularity are. From a statement made vesteriasy by Mr. Shepared himseif it would not be surprising to find his followers once more allied with the Resolutions.

"I have no idea that the General Committee of the new organization will appoint conference committees or enter into any conference. We shall not waste our energies on such frivolities." The old organization which Mr. Shepard again threatens to defeat has now more than 40,000 enrolled on the election district plan, and at the meetings to be held for a fresh enrollment before the primaries come around it is expected that 10,000 more will be added. The Executive Committee will take passession to day of the old quarters in the Thomas Jefferson building and begin the work of the campaign at once.

REFERRED TO MR. SCHWAR. hairman Larocque Finds His New Butles

Mr. Joseph Larocque, who presided at the meeting in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall on Thursday pight, and who is to appoint the Committee of Seventy which will try to arrange for the nomination of a local ticket that will defeat the Tammany Hall ticket at the coming election, was very unhappy yesterday. He beciection, was very unhappy yesterday. He be-gan by receiving the first few gentlemen who called on him to inquire whom he was going to appoint on the committee, and when he was going to act, or to solicit appointment or to offer advice. He did not keep this practice up very long. The first few were informed that Mr. Larocque had been bowled into the chairman-ship of the meeting unexpectedly and did not know whom he would name. He was sure, though, that he would name no one until next week.

week.
When his callers became more frequent Mr. When his callers became more frequent Mr. Larocque left orders that everybody must be referred to Mr. Gustav H. Schwah. Now. Mr. Schwab, while a signer of the call for the meeting, was not an officer of it, and some of the gentlemen referred to him by Mr. Larocque's office boy wanted to know why they should go to Mr. Schwab for information which only Mr. Larocque should be able to give. The reason dawned on them when they discovered that in this citizens movement, if any one wants anything, he must go to Gustav H. Schwab, just as Republicans in this State make a practice of going to 4B Broadway, euckoos to Hanover square, and Tammany men to Fourteenth street. Mr. Schwab held much the same relation to the lamented P. M. L. of 1890 that he does to this Committee of Seventy movement of 1895.

Oswald Ottendorfer Ill.

Oswald Ottendorfer, the editor of the Staats Zeitung, who arrived from Europe a week ago Zeilung, who arrived from Europe a week ago and was said to be greatly improved in health by his trip, is again ill in bed. Replying to the compliments of his friends who greeted him on his return from abroad, Mr. Ottendorfer said he was not so well as he appeared to be. Mr. Ottendorfer's present allment is said to be an aggravated case of erystpelas. It was said at his house last night that he was improving, and that he would probably be able to leave his bed in a few days.

\$1,000 to \$300 on the Democracy,

Michael C. Bouvier, the broker of 16 Broad street, yesterday bet William Pitchen, on the Steek Exchange, \$1,000 to \$300 that the next Governor of New York State would be a Demo-crat.

Republican Association of this State.

ALBANY, Sept. 7. The Republican Association of the State of New York was incorporated today with the Secretary of State, with principal office in New York city. The objects are to office in New York city. The objects are to create a unanimity among the Republicans of this State; to obtain a fair recognition in the city, State, and Federal departments; to maintain and encourage an unswerving devotion to the Federal Government; to obtain a fair and equal protection of the law, an unhampered ballot, and an honest count throughout the State and country, and to perform such other work as will best concern the welfure of the Republican party. The directors are Alfred C. Cowan, William H. Smith, John A. Seaton, James R. Braxton, and J. Newton Benedlet of New York city. James W. Mars, Adam Hudson, John Little, and E. Barfield of Brooklyn.

with Keublicanism, and every other temporary issue which may present itself, with courage and confidence. While we have not done all we hoped to do, we have done more in the past year to redress the wrongs of the people and have done more for their relief than was ever done by any party in the same length of time in any country under the sun. These are hold words, yet I hold myself at all times ready to defend them. Coming into power at a time of panie, when business was at a standstill, when labor was memployed, when our Treasury was empty, with courage and fidelity we entered upon a struggle with the enemies of the people; we emerged from that struggle victorious in this:

"We have greatly reduced taxation.

"We have greatly reduced taxation.

"We have made all money taxable.

"We have reased surplus incomes. Thomas C. Platt Goes to the State Convention Uninstructed,

Owngo, Sept. 7. - At the Republican County Convention held here this afternoon the State delegates were not instructed. The Hon, Thomas . Platt heads the delegation. The following c. Platt heads the delegation. The following ticket was nominated: For member of Assembly, the Hon. Epenetus Howe of Candor; for County Judge and Surregate, the Hon. Howard I, Mead of Owego; for County Clerk, Frederick W. Richardson of Newark Valley; for District Attorney, Frank A. Darrow of Owego; for Superintendent of Poor, Daniel Johnson of Owego; for Court of Sessions, D. C. Hensley of Barton. The delegates to the Congress Convention were instructed to vote for the renomination of Congressman George W. Ray.

The Nevada Populists.

RESO, Sept. 7. - The Populist State Convention to-day nonificated George Peckham of Washon for Governor, and James Douty of Elko for Congressman. The platform declares allegiance to presents. The particular deviates allegance to the national people's party; demands free and unlimited coinage of sliver at a ratio of 1s to 1; demands the repeal of the national bank laws; requests the Government to prohibit Chinese and Japanese immigration; favors the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people, and endorses Government ownership of railroads

Appointments Made at Gray Gables. WASHINGTON, Sept. 7. - The President, at Gray ables, has made the following appointments, to

bear date of Sept. 7:
Thomas B. Feter of Bellington, W. Vn., to be agent for the indians at Fort Hall Agency in blaho.
Marshall Petiti of Veedershing, Pa. in be agent for the grain of Klamath Agency in Oregon.
Richard McCond of Burango, Thomas J. Edwards of Burango, Cul., to be Register of the Land Office at Burango, Cul., to be Register of the of the Land Office as Hugo, Col.
Frank E. Ewing of Hugo, Col., to be Receiver of the Moneya at Land Office as Hugo, Col.
Frank E. Ewing of Hugo, Col., to be Receiver of the Moneya at Lander,
John Charles Thompson of Chevenne, Wy., to Surveyor teneeral of Wyoming.
Francis E. Bice of Lander, Wy., to be Receiver of the Land Office at Lander.
John A. Williamson of Lander, Wyo., to be Register of the Land Office at Lander.
Peter Conchanan of Le Heau, S. D., to be agent for the Indians of the Cheyenne River Agency in South backota.
Michael A. Leary to be Postmaster at Penn Yann. bear date of Sept. 7: historia.
Michael A. Leary to be Posturaster at Penn Yann,
S.V. Leary's nomination foiled of confirmation. The
others are new appointments.

Couldn't Name a Congressman. HENRIETTA, Tex., Sept. 7. The Democratic

ongressional Convention of the Thirteenth district, which has been in session over a month, adjourned to-day sine die, failing to make a nomination.

Named for Congress.

Twelfth Michigan District Samuel M. Stephenson, Republican, renominated. Proj. New Hampshire District John P. Nash, Periodral. Fourth Minnesota District T. S. Beimaladt, Pro-hibitionist. Second Minnesota District—Gen. J. H. Baker, Damo-rel.

Named for the Assembly Warren County Taylor J. Eldridge of North Count, "We have made all money taxable.

"We have taxed surplus incomes."

"We have restored freedom of elections.

"We have rectueed public expenditures and we have declared undying hostity to all trusts and monopolies organized for the supression of the people.

"On these foundations we "build our house;" on these issues we go before the people. For them we have frought the good flair; to them we have kept the faith; and of them we have no fear." Secretary Smith followed Speaker Crisp. MANLEY'S ESTIMATE FOR MAINE.

A Majority of 18,000 for Cleaves and from 3,000 to 6,000 for the Congressmen. AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 7. The Kennebee Journal will publish to-morrow morning the following

will publish to-morrow morning the following communication, which is regarded as a very conservative foreshadowing of the result of the election in this State on Monday:

READECARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CHARRYTER, MEADECARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CHARRYTER, The Hom. Heavy B. Charres, Institud. Me. Sept. 7, 1884.

The Hom. Heavy B. Charres, Institud. Me. Sept. 7, 1884.

The Hom. Heavy B. Charres, Institud. Me. Sept. 7, 1884.

The Hom. Heavy B. Charres, Institud. Me. Sept. 7, 1884.

A United States of the State.

A Conservative ostimate and plantations in the State.

B. Conservative ostimate creative ostimate and plantations in the State.

Mr. Bearl by a majority of at least 18,000 over your blood creative competitor. Mr. G. F. Johnson. Mr. Seed and Mr. Milliken will be redlected to Congress by majorities ranging from 3,000 to 4,000. Extrem Mr. Seed and Mr.

T. D. Suittvan Coming.

T. D. Sullivan, ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin, now representing West Dunegal in the House of Commons, will visit this country in the latter part of October. He will make an extended tour, and will lecture on the Irish question in the principal cities of the East and West.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS Formerly at 67 Bleecker St. REMOVED TO 280 Fourth Av., corner 22d St.

AIIAmerican District Messenger Offices in this city handle Advertising

THE SUN

 $a\iota$ regular advertising rates. Call the Messenger. No Extra charge for the

Republican renominated.

Steuben County, First District—Frank H. Visits of Corning, Proofibilionis.

Tiogs County—Epinetus Howe, of Candor, Sepublican, Franchizated. service.

MISS ASTOR'S MARRIAGE. ITS STORY AS TOLD BY A FRIEND OF J. COLEMAN DRAFTON.

The Divorce Suit Precipitated by Mrs. Drayton's Mult for the Custody of the Children - Implication that William Aster Distaherited His Baughter Because of Her Alleged Relations with Hallett Alsop Borrows-Mr. Borrows, Who Is Now the Crack Hestler for a New Jersey Trolley Car Line, Beciares that the Charges Made by Mr. Brayton Are False, Now that the domestic troubles of J. Coleman

Drayton and his wife have got into court, many of their friends who have heretofore feit bound to secreey are quite willing to discuss publicly matters that until now they have only whispered among themselves. To many of them the story of the quarrel and separation between husband and wife has been known for a long time to all its details. It has been out of regard for Mr. Drayton's dread of publicity that these details have remained untold; but, now that there is the probability of public proceedings. the seal of secreey which many of his friends have felt it incumbent upon them to maintain no longer restrains them. They seem only eager to place his action in bringing the suit for divorce in a light so clear that it shall not be mis-

A man whose relations with Mr. Drayton may be looked upon as those of the closest friend, and whose words, therefore, have something of authority in them, said to a Sun reporter yesterday, in discussing the matter:

It has been insinuated that an ulterior me tive prompted Mr. Drayton in bringing the present action, and that he has not acted in good faith. Nothing could be further from the truth Mr. Drayton is the soul of honor, and I assure you that his only object is to free himself from an unfaithful wife. The suit was precipitated by Mrs. Drayton's effort in the Surrogate's Court to gain the custody of her children, but it would have come some time in any event. As Mr. Drayton has often said to me, it was only a question of time. Since Mrs. Drayton had raised an issue which would bring the old scandal be fore the public again, Mr. Drayton thought it better to have the whole matter over with at the same time. He has shrunk from it, but he knew it had to come, and now he is just as well satisfor Mrs. Drayton's suit, the only thing to do is to let him think so. But nothing could be more

"Any one who knows the Draytons at all well knows fully the circumstances attending all their troubles. It was impossible to conceal them, and both Mr. and Mrs. Drayton know that it was impossible. They are well aware that what secreey there has been was merely the secrecy of friends in their own circle. And the

stances I speak of are these: "The Draytons were married in 1879. From then until 1886 they lived at 374 Fifth avenue. They moved to Bernardsville, near which place the father of young Borrowe had a country house. It was not long before Borrowe began and Drayton was very much annoyed. He spoke wife, and she laughed. Borrowe continued his attentions. Drayton, of course, never suspected Mrs. Drayton for a moment. He re-monstrated very frequently, however, and each time Mrs. Drayton treated the whole matter as

time Mrs. Drayton treated the solution of the lock.

Pretty soon the gossip about Borrowe and Mrs. Drayton reached Drayton's ears. He began to notice, also, that wherever he went with his wife there Borrowe was, too. The young man followed Mrs. Drayton around like a pooman followed here.

gan to notice, also, that wherever he went with his wife there Borrowe was, too. The young man followed Mrs. Drayton around like a poodle. Drayton stopped remonstrating with his wife, and had some pretty plain talks with Borrowe, the upshot of which was that Borrowe apparently ceased his attentions.

"Drayton believed so, and that's where he made a mistake, as he afterward found out. The only difference was that Borrowe met Mrs. Drayton secretly instead of openly. They had frequent opportunities, because Drayton, in his fancied security, had ceased to watch his wife and the young man. The meetings were many, and extended over a long period of time.

"At less goesip got so noisy sgain that Brayton could not help but hear what was going round. He was inexpressibly shocked, because he loved and respected his wife, and at first he conida't believe her to be guilty of what he considered a vulgar intrigue. If it had only been for himself I'm quite positive that he would have felt inclined to disbelieve all he heard, so much did he want to trust in his wife's honor. But there were his children to consider, and, much as it went against the fine instincts of the man, he felt it his duty to set a watch upon his wife and their mother.

"It was some time before he received what he regarded as conclusive proof of her misconduct, he was only too eager to give her the benefit of the slightest doubt, and he absolutely fought with the watch he had over her he was in reality the champlon of her innocence, and he was always in the greatest joy when he detected some flaw in the proof submitted to him. But inverted to doubt, even in his mid.

"It was a knock-down blow. He had hoped are instances and when he was a freed to be he finally get evidence that could leave not the alightest shred of doubt, even in his mid.

"It was a knock-down blow. He had hoped

hard of doubt, even in his mind.
"It was a knock-down blow. He had hoped against hope, and when he was forced to see the truth he was crushed. His most intimate friends can only guess the scene that followed the exposure. It was a terrible one, as you may fancy, i know what the proof was he received, and it was as circumstantial as it was complete. In the face of it. Mrs. Drayton will never enter a court of law to contest her husband's suit. That you can say positively.

the face of it Mrs. Drayton will never enter a court of law to contest her husband's suit. That you can say positively.

"Drayton is not a hot-headed man. On the contrary, he is coolest when he receives a deadly injury. Having discovered the truth he had no further consideration for his wife-no more than he had for himself. He is a most affectionate father, however, and it was of his children he thought solely. He considered carefully and dispassionately all he could do under the circumstances and all the things it would be proper for him to do. At the same time he desired to act quickly. He took legal advice and reached a conclusion.

sired to act quickly. He took legal advice and reached a conclusion.

"The results of that conclusion were these: In consideration of a promise made by Mrs. Drayton, Mr. Drayton waived a divorce, and its consequent publicity. The promise exacted of Mrs. Drayton was that she was never to meet Mr. Borrowe again, or, meeting him, that she was never to recognize him in any way whatsever. She promised it solemnly. I'm not sure but that Mr. Drayton made her swear to it. In consideration of this Mr. Drayton agreed to continue to live with his wife, not as her husband, but as the father of her children, in behalf of whose interests the arrangement was entered litto.

That was in the autumn of 1891. Within a few days after the making of the agreement they sailed for England. They occupied separate staterooms, but outwardly there was no change in their relations of husband and wife. Mr. Drayton, however, simply regarded his wife as a stranger. She was indifferent. That was their attitude toward each other when they reached England.

a stranger. She was indifferent. That was their attitude toward each other when they reached England.

"They rented a small place not far from London and entered into a life with the same restrictions. They were quiet and did not enterate much, and the world did not know of the skeleton. Everything was hidden, and everything prumised well. Only their most intimate friends knew of the agreement under which they lived, and, of course, those friends were discreet. It might have gone on indefinitely. Although Mr. Drayton had loved his wife devotedly, that, of course, was all over now, and he was satisfied simply to have saved the honor of his name. As always, his sole thought was of his children.

"Mrs. Drayton, as everybody has heard, is vivacious. She likes excitement and gayety. She stood the quiet life they were leading very well for a while. Then it palled. She got wearied to death. What she did in that event I can say quite surely, though not positively. She cabled to Burrowe to come over. He may have gone of his own volition. I am quite sure he did not. Mr. Drayton shows.

"In any event Mr. Borrowe went. Mrs. Drayton met him severaltimes at the Terminus Hotel in London between Jan. B and Jan. 18, 1883, and, in his bill filed for divorce, Mr. Drayton says that she there forgot her marriage vows. What was of equal, if not greater, moment to Mr. Brayton was the fact that she also forgot the solomn promise made to him not three months tectors, the basis of the agreement under which they were living.

"That was the end. Mr. Drayton's indifference turned to loathing. Upon the day that be

solemn promise made to him not three months before, the basis of the agreement under which they were living.

"That was the end. Mr. Drayton's indifference turned to loathing. Upon the day that he learned of his wife's duplicity and infidelity he learned on his wife and infidelity he can could not have dragged him back to her. The thought that she was the mother of his children had no longer any effect; she had passed out from his life entirely, and it was only his desire to blot all insmory of her.

"The rest of the story the public has been regaled with—the almost ridiculous efforts for the vindication of the injured husband's honor by duel, and the wholly ridiculous travesty, in which Borrowe, Milbank, and For appeared. There are some points, however, which have been lost sight of in the predominance of farce. Nor are they widely known. First, if you will look up the date of William Astor's will, in which he disinherited Mrs. Brayton, you will remark that it followed very closely the day upon which Mr. Drayton left his wife after she had been with Burrows at the Fernminus Hotel. Second I am in a position to assert with a fair degree of certainty that, preceding the making of the will, Mrs. Brayton made a full confeanion to her mother. Mrs. Astor. Third, the fact is to be noted that overtures for reconciliation have been made by John Jacob Astor in behalf of his abster many times, and that each time they were re-

he be guilty of a mistake it lies in the fact that he did not sue for divorce as soon as he found his wife out.

"No one can tell surely what will happen within the next thirty days, but I am certain that the suit will not be contested by Mrs. Prayton. I don't think she would dare. I have reason to believe that at one time she may have contemplated a counter suit, because a man was employed to watch Mr. Drayton, to report upon his actions, and to note the places he went. Mr. Drayton was aware of it. He is so circumspect, however, so absolutely free from indulgence in what they call vice, that the man probably found his place a sincours. Mr. Drayton did not changes his habits, anyhow. From all of which, I think, it is safe to infer that there will be no opposition to the suit in that respect.

"The present publicity and the revival of the old scandal has pained Mr. Drayton very much. From what I know of him—and I think he has no friend more intimate—he will not abrink now that he has begun. It had to come some time, you know, and now is the opportunity for a final settlement. I understand that Mr. Drayton, because of the newspaper comment, has determined to return from Bar Harbor within a few days. In that case he may have something to any for himself, though I doubt it. He is not the man to fling mud, even in retaliation. But there has been so much suff printed about his motive in bringing his suit that he may feel it necessary to vindicate himself. Should he determine to do so, I can assure you that it will not be after consultation with any one."

Hallett Alson Borrowe, who is named as correspondent in the sulf for divorce which J. Coleman Drayton has brought against his wife, is District Superintendent for the Consolidated Traction Company at Newark.

It is related that, on the night Proprietor Dor-

respondent in the suit for divorce which d. Coleman Drayton has brought against his wife, is
District. Superintendent for the Consolidated
Traction Company at Newark.

It is related that, on the night Proprietor Dorval of the St. James Hotel managed to get him
out of the St. James Hotel managed to get him
out of the Thirtieth street police station after
his arrest for not paying cab fare. Mr. Horrowe
walked up Broadway and passed Mr. and Mrs.
John Jacob Astor, the brother and sister-in-law
of Mrs. Drayton, as they were coming out of a
theatre. The eyes of the three met, and Mr.
Borrowe bowed, but John Jacob Astor merely
glared, and Mrs. Astor turned her head away.
Mr. Horrowe felt so crushed at being openly
snubbed that he decided to drop out of social
sight and prove himself a business man.

John D. Crimmins, upon the recommendation
of common friends, gave Mr. Borrowe a post as
inspector on one of the city street car lines. Mr.
Horrowe won for himself the name of being a
hustler, and was sown promoted to the post of
district superintendent at Newark. Mr. Horrowe went willingly, although his rooms were
in the second story of a car house, and the atmosphere was permeated with the odor of the
stable.

It was quite a come down for a man who had
been used to the gayety of New York club life
and the fascinations of exclusive drawing rooms.
The salary was small and the hours were long,
but he kept on hustling, and in a short time
won the confidence of the Consolidated Company. Mr. Horrowe usually wore a suit of blue
and a soft felt hat. His duties are to superintend in general a certain line of street cars. He
is a familiar figure along the line. Frequently
he works all night.

A reporter called on Mr. Borrowe early yesterday morning, hoping to find him at home before he started out on his daily duties. Instead
of finding Mr. Borrowe about to leave his rooms
for business at 8 o'clock, the reporter found him
just as he was going to bed. He had been up all
night keeping the road clear in the fog.

Mr. B

o'clock.

"It was pretty foggy last night, wasn't it?" said Mr. Borrowe in a cheery tone when he got up. "What do you want? Oh! about the divorce suit. Well, I don't care to be interviewed, but you can say for me that the charges which are contained in the complaint made by Mr. Drayton are wholly and unqualifiedly false. That is all I will say. I don't want to be interviewed."

That is all I will say. I don't want to be interviewed."

"Will you be represented at court should the sult come to trial?" Mr. Horrowe was asked.

"I can only say that I will tell the same in court that I have said to you," was his answer. General Manager Young of the Consolidated Traction Company, at Newark, gives Mr. Borrowe the credit of possessing exceptional business ability and ambition.

"He has worked faithfully and well," said Mr. Young. "He new holds the position of Division Superintendent of the New York line. He is one of the most capable men in the employ of the company. When he first came here he was put under the old superintendent. When the first came here he old superintendent when on a vacation Mr. Borrowe took hold and ran the road as well as any one could. He can do a great deal of work. He gets around pretty lively and the results of his services are phenomenal."

Pate of a Homeless Cur Which Failed to Attract Sympathy. He would probably have responded to any old ame with a waggle of his stumpy tail. He was a chummy little cur, if encouraged. But as he slunk around the corner of Eighty-first street into Central Park West late on Sunday night friendly advances had been repulsed. Some-body had struck or kicked him, and his body

was quivering with pain. He was unattached, hungry, and weak, but he had hopes. A boy came down the street and made a strike at him with a stick. The dog drew back into the doorway of an apartment house, and stood there thinking it over. He sniffed the air weakly, and found in it no suggestion of Then, with a little whine, he nursed his wounds. A man came out of the door, and finding scraggy looking our blocking his way kicker him to one side and walked up town. The dog picked himself up, Perhaps he would have better luck next time, so he just loafed around. He attempted to tag on behind a passer by as if he belonged, and just as he was regaining his self-respect the man turned around and said: "Get out, you cur." The dog stopped short. He watched the man until he turned down a side street. Then the dog walked back to his corner still hoping.

When a young woman with her escort passed him he was a wise dog and he got up a little appealing bark. The young woman bent over and said: "Why, you poor, lonesome little dog." And when she patted him on the head his stubbly little tail waggled hard and his eyes brightnessed. This was the sympathy he had been looking for. He fell in behind and followed his newly acquired friends to an apartment house half a dozen blocks up the street. Several times the young woman turned around and addressed a remark to him, and she called him "Doggie" because she hadn't known him long enough to give him a name. She probably would attend to that after she had fed him. As his two friends entered the apartment house they evidently forgot him, for the door was closed in his face. They would remember him when he barked so he made a noise. Then he whined alittle and waited.

An open Eighth avenue car was coming down grade at a rapid pace, and a party of picknickers in it were singing. The dog walked out to the curb and watched the well-lighted car approach. Possibly the lights and the noise dazed him as he was crossing the track. As the car bowled by there was a wild kiyi under the horse's hoofs, and the wheels rolled over something. The conductor went back to investigate. "Only a dog," he said, as he rang to go ahead, "and he's dead for fair. What I don't understand is why, with the whole street free, he should permit himself to be run over." him to one side and walked up town. The dog picked himself up. Perhaps he would

MARSHALS VERSUS MOONSHINERS

U. S. Revenue Officers Have No Stuccure in the Southern Mountain Regions. Those persons who have come to consider pubofficeholding as a private snap, sinecure, or soft thing" would reconsider their opinion if they had occasion to know the difficulties which attend, in some parts of the United States, the ollection of Uncle Sam's lawful revenue.

Prior to the adoption of the Gorman-Wilson Tariff bill the rate of tax on whiskey was 80 ents a gallon, and to evade the payment of this cents a gallon, and to evade the payment of this the moonshiners, as illicit distillery men are called, in Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia, and other States in which the product of such whiskey is extensive, come frequently into conflict with United States revenue marshals. According to figures given out in Washington Just before the adjournment of Congress these are some of the operations of the internal Revenue Department by years: 1888, illicit stills seized, 5.18; Government employees killed or wounded, 2, 1889, stills seized, 583; killed and wounded, 4, 1890, stills seized, 583; killed and wounded, 2, 1892, stills seized, 583; killed and wounded, 4, 1892, stills seized, 552; killed and wounded, 1, 1893, stills seized, 582; killed and wounded, 1, 1893, stills seized, 803; killed and sounded, 1, 1893, stills seized, 803; killed and wounded, 1, 1893, stills seized, 803; killed and wounded, 1, 1893, stills seized, 803; killed and sounded, 1, 1893, stills seized, 803; killed and 1, 18 the moonshiners, as illicit distillery men are

Beginning Tuesday, Sept. 11, bonds of the Sandy Hook route will bayes New York. Pier 8. North River, at 4-30, 10-15 A. 8. (1-10 Saturdays only), 3-45 and 5-00 F. M. Sundays, P. 50 A. M. 1 Trains via all-rail like will leave New York, foot Liberty st., N. R. at 4-30, 2-15, 11-30 A. M. 1-30, 3-30, 4-30, 5-3, 5-30, and 6-15 F. M. Sandays, \$100 A. M. 6-00 F. M. - Adv.

DEPEW NOT A CANDIDATE.

BO HE SATS! CHAIRMAN BROOK FIELD SAYS HE IS.

Gen, Thomas and Candidate Passett Alac Authorize the Use of the Doctor's Name -Belated Attempt to Break the Marton Ranks-Very Few Bays Left for the Men Who Think They Can Bent Mr. Pintt. LONDON, Sept. 7. - Mr. Chauncey M. Depew was seen at the Hote! Savoy this afternoon by a representative of the United Press, who asked

him whether he would accept the Republican nomination for Governor of the State of New York. Mr. Depew said: "I am not a candidate for the nomination. Before I left New York leading men of the different factions of the Republican party called upon me and said that if I would accept no other name would be put in nomination. I st that time positively declined. Since then I have

received a large number of letters and cable-"Much as I like politics, my business inter est are too great and the responsibility of my different trusts cannot be resigned, which, if I accepted the nomination, would be necessary. I will not say that under no conditions would I accept the nomination, because there are circumstances under which I might: but it is hardly possible that they will arise. My relations have always been friendly with Mr. Morton, but it does not matter who may be the nomince of the party; he will have my heartiest support in every way. The coming election will dedoubt of the success of our party. I do not pect a good fight, and I believe that the element of factions will be eliminated from this election by both parties. Tammany Hall will

surrender to Cleveland in order to retain their hold on the offices. "As for the financial condition, I think we have reached the bottom. While a few set-backs are possible, I look forward within a year or two to an era of prosperity unequalled in the history of the country. I have just finished my annual European holiday. I am well and strong, and will sail for New York to-morrow."

The Republican primaries will be held in this city next Tuesday. As matters stand to-day fully 100 of the 127 delegates to be sent to the State Convention at Saratoga, as a result of those primaries, will cast their vote for Levi P Morton as the party's candidate for Governor. Knowing this, it is to the interest of the coterie which has shown its hostility to Mr. Morton's candidacy to do everything possible to prevent this result. This may account for the public annoucement made last night by William Brook-field. Chairman of the State Committee and of the Republican County Committee, that he has it on the best of authority that Chauncey M. Depew is a candidate for the nomination. Mr. Brookfield made this announcement at the Fifth

Avenue Hotel, and was backed up by Gen. Sam Thomas and Jacob Sloat Fassett. Unfortunately for the Depew boomers, almost at the very instant that they were declaring was informing a representative of the United Press in London that he was not a candidate; that the nomination had been offered to him at a time when he was informed that if he would accept there would be no candidate against him and that he had refused to accept it. When they see the statement of Mr. Depew in print, the

see the statement of Mr. Depew in print, the boomers may hang their hope on this declaration of his:

"I will not say that under no conditions would I accept the nomination, because there are circumstances under which I might; but it is hardly possible that they will arise."

"It is not difficult to imagine," said a Republican leader last night, "that the conditions which Dr. Depew had in mind were the support of his own county delegation in the first instance, or the unanimous demand of the Convention that he be their candidate. Dr. Depew probably knows, as does every well informed politician, that he will never be confronted by either of those conditions. The primaries in New York county are not to be stampeded for Dr. Depew."

Dr. Depew."
Here is the way the Depew boom was launched last night.
"I am informed on the best of authority," said Mr. Brookfield, "that Chauncey M. Depew will accept the Republican nomination for Governor if it shall be tendered him by the Convention at

Mr. Brookfield was asked his authority, but he declined to give it and would only say:

"Word has been received from Mr. Depew to that effect."

"That's so," said Gen. Sam Thomas, who accompanied the Chairman of the State Committee.

"I have known all along that Mr. Depew would be a candidate," said Jacob Sloat Fassett.

Mr. Brookfield was asked whether he and his friends, who seemed to be opposed to the nomination of Mr. Morton, would go to work to secure the delegates of this county for the Doctor.

"How could I go back on a candidate of my own county?" was the non-committal reply.

secure the delegates of this county for the Doctor.

"How could I go back on a candidate of my own county?" was the non-committal reply. The attention of Mr. Brookfield was called to the fact that Levi P. Morton has a residence in New York county as well as at Ellerslie, and that he might also be considered a candidate of New York county. Mr. Brookfield said nothing, and Mr. Fassett came to his rescue.

"Mr. Depew," said he, "has Joined the list of privates and brigadiers who are willing to serve their party. It looks very much as if he were thinking of himself when in his recent interview he spoke of the idel candidate."

"Will you support Mr. Depew's candidacy?" Mr. Fassett was asked.

"I'm in the race myself, and I'm in it to stay," he replied.

"Will you do what you can to unite your forces with those of Mr. Depew and other candidates against Mr. Morton in the Convention?"

"I cannot tell what may happen. It seems to me, bowever, to look more than ever as though the candidate of the Convention were to be selected without coercion from any source."

Here Gen. Sam Thomas broke in with: "The news will gratify the friends of Mr. Depew. I cannot say, of course, that he will be nominated. If he had declared himself ten days szo, however, I believe that a majority of the city delegates could have been elected for him. Whether they can now or not remains to be determined." Gen. Thomas was evidently not sanguine of the success of the Depew boom. There are many other Republicans who say they do not believe that this year, when the party is expecting recruits from the laboring men among the Democrats on account of the business depression, that great enthusiassin can be worked up in favor of the representative of a great corporation as the nominee for Governor.

The Depew boomers proposed to get up a big demonstration of welcome on the Doctor's return on the steamship New York. The vessel is expected to arrive next Friday night or Saturday morning.

State Committeeman George Urban of Huffalo and John W. Vrooman of Herk

The New England Receiverships. By an order issued by Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, the receiverships of the New York and New England road have been consolidated. The receivers were appointed in two suits, one brought by William T. Hart of Boston, F. J. Kingsberry of William T. Hart of Boston. F. J. Kingsberry of Waterbury, and Eustace C. Fitz of Chelsea, and the other by Theodore Wood. Both suits were for the foreclosure of mortgages, and receivers were appointed on each application. They are Thomas C. Platt and Marsden G. Perry. They are instructed by the new order to operate the road with equal benefit to all the bondholders, but with due regard for existing contracts and obligations.

STAUNTON, Ill., Sept. 7.—The Toledo passenger train, on the Wabash Railroad, ran into some coal cars here at 8:20 this evening and completely wrecked the engine, mail, and baggage cars, killing two tramps who were stealing a ride and seriously scalding and maining Engi-neer S. C. Flanning and Fireman C. A. Sammis. None of the passengers were injured.

Reces Williams Probably in Assoula ANSONIA, Sept. 7.—Reese Williams, the Iowa man whose sister, Mrs. Head of Greenpoint,

thought had been robbed and murdered, has been seen here many times since he sent word to her that he was coming home. He has been seen in a road house intuitiated. He showed \$600 conspicuously, He is believed to be on a protracted spree.

THE KAISER AT A BANQUET. He Reproaches the Nobility for Making

BERLIN. Sept. 7.-The text of the Emperor's speech at the banquet at Königsberg last evenng, at which nearly all of the provincial authoritles were present, shows that his Majesty en-larged upon the necessity of preserving and fortering the peasantry as the real pillars of the monarchy. During the past four years, he said, heavy troubles had weighed upon the farmers causing them to doubt that his Government would keep its promises to try to relieve them. He had also seen with an aching heart that among the nobility near the throne some had mistaken his intentions and opposed his policy. The opposition of the Prussian nobility to the King violated the traditions of the country. It was almost a monstrosity. Anything which op-

pressed the nobility was equally felt by the King, who was the largest landowner in the State. Knowing well that the people were passing brough hard times, his daily thought was how to help them. He asked their support. Instead of joining the professional opposition of poll-his ticians they should rather trustfully commune. The ticians they should rather trustfully commune with him. He was always ready to lend them a willing ear. He had shown his solicitude and anxiety to assist the people of the province in his measures for the extension of railways, building dykes, improving the navigation of the

building dykes, improving the navigation of the Vistula, and lending out State funds to assist the local authorities.

Referring to the coming budget, he said that measure would give fresh proof of hir paternal care. Let the people preserve their minds in quietude, hoping for better times. The statue of the First Emperor, with sword uplifted, was symbolical of law and order. Concluding, he said:

"In the arduous struggle against the designs to destroy the constitution and the life of society the Prossian noblity, like the ky around the oak, clings around my house. May it be so with the whole of the German noblity, showing a bright example to the factions of the populace who are wavering in their loyalty. Forward, under God, and dishouer to him who deserts his King!"

The Post, Free Conservative, says of the Emperor's speech:
"His declaration for religion, morality, and

The Post, Free Conservative, says of the Emperor's speech:

"His declaration for religion, morality, and order against the forces of the revolution will find a lond echo throughout the land."

The Notional Zeitung, National Liberal, says:
"We cannot sympathize with those who deny that anybody, whether nobleman or burgher, has the right to express his political opinions by parliamentary opposition."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The lay rather lives on the tree than protects it. When the storms come the tree does not require any ivy to protect it if its roots have struck into sound ground. The speech does not reveal which party the Emperor regards as the professional opponents of his Government."

The Volkszeitung says: "The Agrarians will be unable to avoid response to the Emperor's appeal to close their ranks and support the Government."

The Regeneratiums says: "It is a sign of the

peal to close their ranks and support the Government."

The Bornenzitung says: "It is a sign of the times that the Emperor attributes the duty of protecting the eak to the nobility alone. His Majesty's other faithful subjects would had an appeal to them to fight for him against the Social Democrats and Anarchists."

The Topollait says: "It is quite characteristic of our present political shundon that the Emperor should be forced repeatedly to bring his authority to bear on the opposition of the Prussian nobility. Evidently he desired to build for them a golden bridge on which they could return to the Government side and ald it the struggle against the revolutionary movement. We trust that the Emperor's references pointed to only spiritual combat, not to new repressive laws."

pressive laws."

Eugen Richter's Freisinnige Zeitung says:
"The speech is the Emperor's vote of confidence
in Chancellor Von Caprivi, However, the proper
places in which to decide whether political opposition is justifiable are the Reichstag and Landtag. The Constitution says that before the law
all Prussians are equal. Even the nobility must
be allowed the right of expressing their opinlons."

THE PANAMA CANAL. The Capital of the New Concern Will Bo

LONDON, Sept. 7 .- The Daily News will com ment thus to-morrow on the prospect that work on the Panama Canal is to be resumed: "The good will of the concern as it stands cannot be worth much, nor are American or French capitalists the sort of people to pay overmuch from sentiment. If £200,000,000 can complete the work there seems to be no reason

complete the work there seems to be no reason why commercial success should not dawn on the enterprise at some distant day."

A despatch received by the Standard from Paris this evening says: "The Issue of the new shares in the Panama Canal Company is fixed for the 18th. The capital is to be 65,000,000 francs. Forty millions have already been disposed of by the liquidator, whose legal actions compelled contractors and others associated with the old company to take up that amount. The shareholders and bondholders of the old company have preference rights to subscribe. The directors include representalizes of the Crédit Lyonnaise, Crédit Industriel, and the Societé Générale. The liquidator will hand over all the machinery, plont, &c., of the old company to the liquidation fund, getting in return 50 per cent. of the profits in the new one."

Botler Explosion on the Tannadice The Wrecked British Cruiser.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The British steamer Tanna-dice, plving between Mauritius and Bombay. has returned to Port Louis, whence she sailed few days ago, badly damaged. One of her boilers exploded shortly after she sailed from Port Louis for Bombay, killing four men and injur I doubt for Bombay, killing four men and injuring seven, and seriously damaging the vessel.

The German steamer Barmen, from Baltimore Aug. 18 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard
this morning. On Aug. 27, in latitude 40° N,
longitude 30° W, she broke some of her shaft
connections and was obliged to stop for repair.

The damage was repaired and the vessel proceeded.

ceeded.
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 7,—The British cruiser
Ringarooma, which went ashore on the island of
Mailicollo, in the New Hebrides, is likely to be a
total loss. Her position is critical. The New York Will Hring 1,200 Passengers SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 7.-Every berth in both cabins and the steerage of the American line steamer New York, which will sail for New York to-morrow, is engaged. The steamer's passenger list numbers 1,200. Among those who have engaged passage are Chauncey M. Depew of New York and Lord Hawke and his team of cricketers, who are going to America for a series of games in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Hoston.

vations and Italy. Collection with the is-suance of the decree King Humbert has signi-fied his intention to give his approval to certain nominations of Histops from which the royal approval has long been withheld.

sued instituting an Apostolic Prefecture for

Massowah. This act is regarded in political

circles as a mark of rapprochement between the

Eight Fishing Boats Swamped.

denly last Saturday over eight fishing boats off the coast near this port. All the boats went down. Fifteen fishermen were drowned and eighteen swam to a barren rock. Seven surviv-ors of the wrecks died of exposure. The re-maining cieven signalled a passing vessel on Wednesday and were rescued. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.